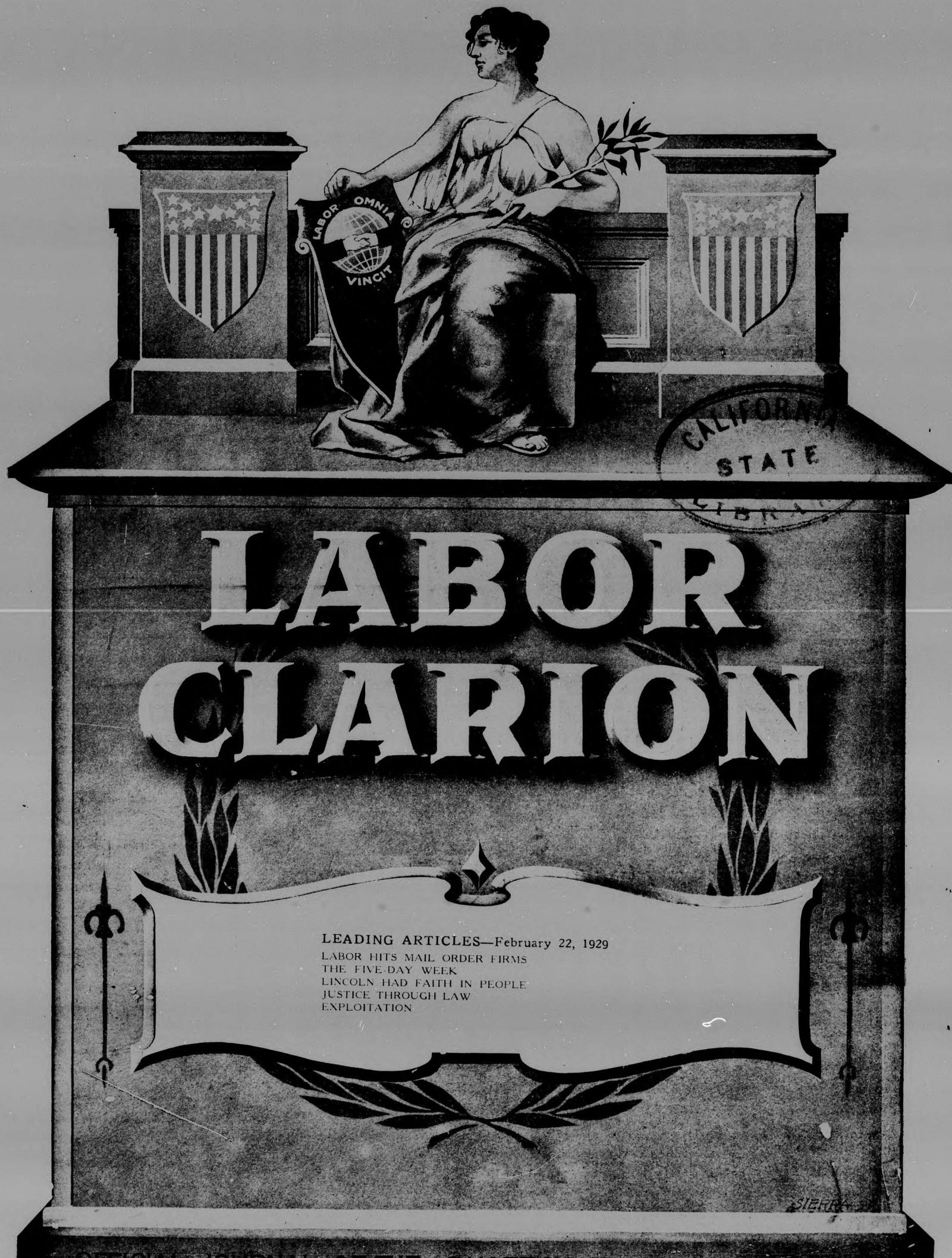


CALIFORNIA



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

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THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 505 Potrero Ave.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridges & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chausseurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garmet Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza, Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

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Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Pattentmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Presermen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1929

No. 3

LABOR HITS MAIL ORDER FIRMS

(By International Labor News Service.)

As the result of publicity given the matter through the labor press by International Labor News Service, Montgomery Ward & Co., and Sears, Roebuck & Co., big Chicago mail order houses, have been receiving protests from organized labor in various parts of the country in reference to the awarding of the contracts for printing the catalogs of the two mail order houses to the notoriously unfair R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., biggest non-union printing firm in the world.

Former members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 6, but now working at the trade in other parts of the country, are active in the fight. Ray Wilson, for several years a very popular member of No. 16, but now president of San Bernardino (Cal.) Typographical Union, is stirring up the trade union movement on the Pacific Coast.

T. R. Cuthbert, formerly a member of No. 16, but now a delegate in the Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, has obtained favorable action for the Chicago printing trades unions by the Council, and has taken steps toward arousing the trade unionists of Nashville, Tenn.

Contract Involves Big Sum.

The sum of \$30,000,000 is involved in the Sears-Roebuck contract, which is to run for ten years at \$3,000,000 a year, beginning March 1, 1930. Meantime the work will be executed under union conditions. The Montgomery Ward catalog already is being printed by the Donnelley concern.

Nine hundred members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 will be affected by these two contracts. Besides that, several hundred pressmen, press feeders, binders, bindery girls and photo-engravers are involved.

Gen. Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is alleged to have said that he did not give a damn what organized labor thought about it; that he would have his printing done wherever he saw fit, whether by union labor or non-union labor.

Rosenwald Is Real Boss

Julius Rosenwald, who has succeeded in advertising himself all over the world as a "philanthropist," and who recently preached "honesty" to the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in an effort to help out John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in his fight with President Stewart of the latter corporation, owns a majority of the stock and is the czar of Sears, Roebuck & Co. General Wood is merely a puppet in the employ of Rosenwald.

Thomas E. Donnelley, president of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., is the chairman of the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award, which spent several years and many millions of dollars in an attempt to smash the building trades unions of Chicago. He also is a member of the advisory council of the Employers' Association of Chicago, the union-busting outfit that is being sued for \$100,000 damages by the Apartment House and Hotel Association because the Employers' Association publicly accused the apartment house and hotel owners with operating a "racket" and furnishing protection to questionable resorts.

Donnelley Makes Lowest Bid

W. W. DeWolf, president of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, made the following statement in reference to the Sears, Roebuck contract:

"When the contract for the printing of the Sears, Roebuck catalog recently expired, bids were asked for. The R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. submitted the low bid and will get the contract unless we get quick action.

"The Donnelley firm is bitterly antagonistic to organized labor and will not employ a union member. The firm pays low wages and works its employees 50 hours a week. It operates a school for printers, where young men are not given an opportunity to become full-fledged journeymen, but are taught to do some special thing, as in the Henry Ford plants. This makes them slaves to their jobs, because they cannot compete in the union market, but at the same time this condition enables the Donnelley firm to reduce wages at will, lengthen the hours and establish any kind of non-union conditions in order to make low bids on printing."

LINCOLN HAD FAITH IN PEOPLE.

"Lincoln represents all that is democracy to a freedom-loving people," said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address to the Traffic Club of Cincinnati, on the anniversary of the Emancipator's birthday.

"Lincoln had sublime faith in the people and in their capacity for self-government," said Mr. Green. "His keen concept of the just, equitable and fair relationship which should exist between the essential producing factors in industry is reflected in his addresses, published articles and state papers. Because of his nature and his environment he was sympathetic toward labor and partial in his attitude toward the masses of the people.

"The Old World was watching our experiment in popular government. Outside of our Republic it was generally assumed that only those who enjoyed wealth, favors and privilege were equipped to rule, to direct and to govern. Lincoln challenged that assumption in a speech in this city on February 21, 1861, when he declared that 'working men are the basis of all government.'

"Our history proves Lincoln was right. Workers have shown their capacity for self-government and have proved to be a loyal and protecting force in every crisis through which the nation has passed."

President Green called attention to a few of Lincoln's historic declarations, which include:

"Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

"I am glad that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them or not."

President Green urged his audience to accept Lincoln's conclusions on the rights of labor, and labor's present-day demand that the right of collective bargaining be acknowledged.

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK.

A Discussion and a Decision.

From two sources recently have come pronouncements favorable to the five-day week for labor. One of these was in the nature of a decision by Supreme Court Justice Bijur, in New York City, who vacated the temporary injunction obtained by the Building Trades Employers' Association, restraining the Electrical Contractors' Association from putting into effect its agreement with the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the five-day week.

John W. Hooley, president of the Electrical Contractors' Association, expressed himself as well pleased with the decision and declared the union was entitled to the higher wage and the shorter week and that the employers were pleased to grant them the benefits under the new contract which was to have gone into effect on February 1st, held up by the temporary injunction. Hooley added that the decision was a good thing for his association as it followed the spirit of co-operation expressed by the formation of the Council of Industrial Relations in the electrical industry.

In his decision Justice Bijur interpreted the meaning of "any electrical trade questions," a phrase appearing in a document submitted to him, as indicating that the electrical contractors had the right to negotiate separately on wages and hours and without supervision for the Building Trades Employers' Association.

Another opinion on this same subject was voiced by E. C. Johnson, secretary of the United Building Trades Council of Boston, who, speaking at the education meeting of the Central Labor Union of Salem, Mass., said in part in referring to this subject as quoted in the Salem Evening News:

"The five-day week in the building industry is coming without a struggle. The principle involved is the attempt to give more employment to more workers in the industry. If less hours of labor are performed by the workers employed, it will necessarily mean the employment of a larger force.

"This employment will help to relieve the present large amount of unemployment in the building industry. A great deal of the unemployment in the building industry is caused from the fact that the labor supply must be enough to take care of the peak times in the industry.

"Peak times in the building industry exists for a relatively short period, with the result that a great many workers are forced to loaf a great part of the time."

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By Albert Levitt

Professor of Law, Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University.

Workers' Educational Bureau Series.

No. V.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

An epidemic of infectious diseases was raging in New Orleans, La. The Common Council of the city passed a resolution prohibiting private funerals. All funerals were to be held in a public chapel under special precautions. The minister of one of the churches insisted on having a private funeral in his own church. He was arrested and tried for violation of the city law. He defended himself on the ground that according to his religion a funeral service had to be held in a church. And he pleaded that the city law denied him the religious freedom which the State Constitution guaranteed him. The question for the court to decide was this: Did the city law abridge religious freedom? And the answer they gave was that it did not.

John Blank belonged to a religious sect which believed in the power of prayer to cure disease. His little daughter contracted scarlet fever. He knew that it was a serious disease. He could have called in a physician to see the child and to treat it. He did not do this. Instead he prayed over the child. The child died. He was arrested and tried for manslaughter. He pleaded religious freedom, stating that he had done everything which his religion permitted him to do. And that to have called in doctors would be a violation of his religious beliefs and doctrines. But the court answered that his religious freedom did not extend that far. Religious freedom ends where danger to the lives of the children of the community begins.

John Mockus did not believe in the dogmas of orthodox Christianity. He thought that the doctrines of the Immaculate Conception of Christ, the Miracles, and the Resurrection were superstitions. He hired a hall and gave a lecture on Orthodox Religion, illustrated with lantern slides. He ridiculed the dogmas. He used vile and obscene language about Christ. He was arrested and tried for blasphemy. He pleaded that he was guaranteed religious freedom by the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts. But the courts replied that religious freedom did not mean license for obscene speeches which would arouse the anger of those who heard him. Religious freedom stops where a breach of public peace and order begins.

These three cases give in simple fashion the law governing religious freedom. The first amendment to the Federal Constitution guarantees religious freedom to all. But it applies only to actions by the Federal Government. It does not grant religious freedom in each of the several States of the Union. Religious freedom within the States is given by the Constitutions of the several States. Throughout the country, however, the principles of law are the same.

A man's relations with the universe—whether he calls it God, Nature, the Over-Soul or anything else—his spiritual aspirations, are beyond the control of the law. A man may feel in his soul as his soul dictates. So, too, a man's attempt to explain his feelings, his theology, cannot be governed by social restraints. A man may think as he pleases. But when a man attempts to put his feelings and his thoughts into action he must so act as not to hurt the community. He may believe what he pleases. He may associate with others of like belief. He may discuss with them and with unbelievers his feelings and opinions. But his discussions must be serious, honest, reverent, thoughtful. He must not be ribald or obscene. All believers, and all unbelievers, have equal rights under the law to believe or not believe as they wish. But the expression of belief or unbelief, in word or deed, must not endanger the community nor arouse animosities which lead to violence or disorder.

THOUGHT.

To the Editor of the Clarion. Sir: My experienced father used to say that any man who had enough confidence in himself and had the gift of speech could tell the people that the moon is made out of green cheese, and get plenty of followers. It is certainly true that many of our present-day scribes secure a hearing for their false doctrines and erroneous opinions through mere self-confidence, solemnity or glibness of utterance and "tall" writing. For instance, consider the following utterance from the press:

"It is not the men who are doing the talking who are solving our problems, but the men who are at work. Nobody can think straight who does not work, for idleness warps the mind. It is a wonder that we do not hear more about that fact, that the practiced hand gives balance to the brain. . . . No man can think out our great problems for us. . . . With the people thinking together and acting together, the greatest advances are possible."

This writer is very much astray. The thinker and the writer, the man who deals in words, is the worker par excellence. Everything depends upon the word. Not a hand is lifted to dig a spade-full of earth or to nail a board to a house but some word has gone before and started the work. The reformer Luther decried this idea that manual work and activity, bestirring oneself and bustling about accomplishes things. He said: "While I and Phillip (Melancthon) were doing nothing but sitting quietly here eating our cheese and drinking our beer, my words were running throughout Germany like a fire, ushering in the Reformation."

The writer whom I have quoted above says: "The practiced hand gives balance to the brain." While it is true that a certain amount of physical exercise is necessary for the thinker and writer, it is impossible for one who is regularly engaged in some manual occupation to achieve good results in the realm of thought. He cannot think well and work well with his hands at one and the same time. And when he gets home from his work he is too tired to think. I have proved this to be true in my own experience; and the apocryphal book, Ecclesiastes, corroborates my own experience. Christ was a carpenter, but He left His carpentering when he began His ministry. The Word was Christ's work, so much so that the Word is one of His principal titles.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES HOOPER.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Feb. 5, 1929.

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MISSION ST. - NEAR 22ND

COMMON SENSE OR CRUISER CRAZINESS?

Editor, Clarion, San Francisco, Calif. Sir: Varying viewpoints as to present day world affairs prevail among our poets and philosophers.

"The wondrous, wondrous age" of radios and airplanes inspires one class with hope. "A mad, mad, world, my masters" is the despairing wail of another, smitten by fear.

Both find ample justification in the recent contradictory actions of our leaders in international politics. With one consent Europe and America sign the permanent outlawry of war. Simultaneously proceed other mandates for the expenditure of millions of money for more and ever more, armed cruisers.

The man in the street finds difficulty in reconciling this contradictory behavior of statesmen. Here are, for example, two great nations, easily among the most advanced in the world, speaking the same language, both professing the Christian religion, born of the same kin, commercially interdependent, neighbors with an undefended frontier of 3000 miles, each led to believe that necessity compels them promptly to arm against each other.

Exactly why, no one appears to know. Ostensibly an unsettled squabble of a century as to the "Freedom of the Seas" in time of war. But today, for countless reasons, Britain's old song, "Rule Britannia!" is obsolete. Most certainly the idea is preposterous that a nation of forty millions should lay down regulations adverse to the interests of a nation three times as populous and resourceful.

Furthermore, it should certainly be in the range of possibilities, as the chairman of our Naval Affairs Congressional Committee suggests, to have a number of representative men of each nation foregather and discuss the present status from a common sense, business point of view; and not from that of America's "Big Navy" men and British admirals. This is the more imperative because fear now demands that each must be prepared to fight, not only the navy of a single nation, but a possible combination of many. Can none of the world's statesmen suggest some saner solution? Can't we in this twentieth century demand to be ruled by common sense rather than by this cruiser craziness?

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, California,
February 13, 1929.

SERMONS IN BOOKS.

Mr. Gilbert Seldes went to Mexico while Mr. Sheffield was ambassador there. Mr. Seldes then worked for a big mid-western newspaper. It seems he couldn't tell then what he now tells in a book that is no less than sensational. Mr. Seldes, like many another writer, finds a freedom in books not to be found in great metropolitan journals. Thus we get now-a-days sermons in books and great bales of truth between covers. We remind Mr. Seldes, brilliant journalist that he is, of one other avenue of free expression. That is the labor press, and, we may add, most of what he now writes in his book, has already been told in the labor press. Moreover, the labor press will remain free and if Mr. Seldes has any more secrets that the big dailies won't print, let him come to our sanctum and find surcease from his burdens.

Q.—Who said that the public library is a "storehouse of the tools of education"?

A.—William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

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AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

President Gil of Mexico escaped unhurt when the train upon which he was traveling was dynamited early on the morning of February 10th.

The British Government is shirking its "primary duty" by leaving relief of unemployed British miners to private charity, Ramsay MacDonald, labor leader, charged February 11th in a letter to a Labor party candidate for Parliament.

Thomas A. Edison, famous inventor, celebrated his 82nd birthday on February 11th and announced during that day that he had found 1200 plants to produce rubber, about forty of which "will be cultivated on a large scale."

In the five years from 1923 to 1928 the New York Central Lines carried 450,000,000 passengers with only two fatalities caused by train accidents, Charles E. Hill, general safety agent of the railroad, said recently at a presentation of safety trophies by P. E. Crowley, president.

Efforts to postpone beyond July 1st the application of the national origins provision for determining quotas under the immigration law were defeated February 13th when the Senate Immigration Committee voted 7 to 4 against the Nye resolution, which sought such a postponement.

The Costa Rica Government recently passed a law which prohibits owners of bakeries from working their employees at night. It is said that bakery owners have refused to abide by the law, as a result of which a strike has been declared.

Factory employment in New York State decreased somewhat less than 1 per cent between December 15th and January 15th. This decrease represents a usual seasonal tendency, according to Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins, neither larger nor smaller than might be expected at this time of year.

Six men, comprising the locomotive crews of both trains, were killed recently at Soaper, Ky., in a collision between a freight train and a passenger train.

The British Labor party won two seats in Parliament in by-elections recently, one of the winning candidates being a woman, Mrs. Hugh Dalton, whose husband was already a Labor member of Parliament.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

The February meeting on last Sunday saw the largest attendance of many months, and aside from quite lengthy consideration of the majority and minority reports of committee investigating charges against certain members, the business before the union was quickly disposed of. . . . The secretary's report showed a total membership on February 16th of 1,478. H. A. Babcock, A. J. Cadero and A. L. Swanston were reported as having been dropped for non-payment of dues. . . . Applications were received from J. F. Ardizzone, J. D. Mulhall, J. V. McCarthy and C. A. McMillan. . . . The membership committee reported favorably upon the following, and they were elected to membership and obligated: F. B. Boyle, W. P. Nagle, J. B. Pilgrim, J. B. Ruano, W. Wegman, Jr., and F. R. Wilkins. . . . The unfavorable recommendation upon the application of Charles K. Simon was concurred in and the application was rejected. . . . The executive committee reported the death of three members since the last meeting of the union, the three being J. A. Prentiss, M. T. Piersol and Milton Harlan. . . . The union, upon recommendation of the executive committee, adopted a new section to its general laws, which was submitted at the January meeting by C. M. Baker. The section is as follows: "Before accepting employment as a learner on typesetting or line casting machines at less than the scale for journeymen a permit to accept such employment must be secured from the executive committee. Provided, the executive committee shall have authority to deny such permit if in its judgment such denial is for the best interests of the union." . . . The executive committee reported that there were at least three measures pending before the Legislature, any one of which may have a decided influence on the printing industry; committee gave such information as was available regarding these bills, and the union concurred in the recommendation of the committee that the officers of the union be authorized to go to Sacramento if it becomes necessary to do so. . . . Nine diplomas were presented to graduates of the I. T. U. Course of Lessons in Printing, and attention was called by the Chair to the fact that this was the largest number which had ever been presented at one meeting, and the following young men were congratulated upon successful completion of the course: W. J. Barnhart, L. L. Bonavia, H. W. Brown, R. DiGrazia, C. T. Hecker, F. Maita, J. V. McCarthy, J. A. Tandy and F. R. Wilkins. . . . The committee to investigate charges against several members of the union submitted two reports, the majority report signed by Harry Johnston, M. R. Douglass and R. W. Boerner, and the minority report submitted by F. L. DeJarnatt and A. F. Moore, chairman. The minority report was substituted for the majority report and adopted with the amendment that the names of those charged be added to the report and that the charges be sent to a trial committee. . . . The amendment was adopted by a vote of 70 ayes to 18 nays, and no objection being voiced the chair appointed as the committee Messrs. W. H. McMillan, F. J. McCarthy, G. N. Davison, W. H. Youhill and George Finigan. . . . The scale committee requested that it be given

another month to formulate a report and submit its recommendation; this request was concurred in. . . . Delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council reported to the union that the Council had recently adopted several amendments to its laws, and the union, upon motion, approved these changes. . . . The application of T. F. Evans for the old age pension was approved by the union.

Readers of these columns will recall that there was recently noted the passing of Joseph Addison Prentiss, for more than thirty years an employee of the Bulletin composing room, and following is a resolution adopted by the Bulletin Chapel at its meeting, February 19th:

"Resolved, That the Bulletin Composing Room Chapel, in regular monthly meeting assembled, deeply appreciates the sincere sympathy shown by the Bulletin management in sending a beautiful floral tribute to the remains of the late Joseph A. Prentiss, an old and honored member of the Bulletin Composing Room Chapel. This spirit on the part of the Bulletin management is to be commended and is greatly appreciated by the members of the Chapel; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Bulletin management and the Labor Clarion."

Eric V. Hauser, who many years ago was a member of the Minneapolis Journal Chapel, recently passed away at his home in Portland, Ore. After leaving Minneapolis Mr. Hauser entered the hotel business in Oregon. In this venture he was successful and at the time of his death was the owner of the Multnomah and other hotels in the northwest, and was also president of a large construction company. By the terms of Mr. Hauser's will \$10,000 was left to the Minneapolis Journal Chapel Relief Fund, which venture was started ten years ago with a gift of \$1,000 from Mr. Hauser. Since the starting of the chapel relief fund Mr. Hauser had up to the time of his death made gifts totalling more than \$4,000. The Minneapolis Journal Chapel Relief Fund, with the latest gift from Mr. Hauser, now has assets of \$13,200, which, it is believed, gives to the Journal the distinction of having the largest chapel fund in the country. The fund is administered by chapel officers and a director selected by the Journal Chapel, all members of which are members of the International Typographical Union. Although Mr. Hauser kept in touch with his friends on the Journal he had visited Minneapolis but once in the last thirty years.

From the Los Angeles Citizen it is learned that Charles B. Hamner, business representative of the Allied Printing Trades Council and a member of Mailers' Union No. 9, narrowly escaped death in an automobile accident last week in the southern city. The automobile in which Mr. Hamner was a passenger was struck by another machine, Mr. Hamner being thrown through the glass door of the car, falling in front of a street car. Fortunately, the street car had stopped to take on passengers. However, in the accident Mr. Hamner suffered three broken ribs, a severe scalp wound and numerous contusions. The driver of the car in which Mr. Hamner was riding, Bert Reeves, also a member of Mailers' Union No. 9, suffered only slight bruises and lacerations. Mr. Reeves' car was badly damaged.

President Steineck of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council, who has been in Sacramento studying pending bills affecting the printing industry, attended the February meeting of the local Allied Printing Trades Council. Mr. Steineck, who is well-known to many members in San Francisco, told the Council of legislation of interest to the printing industry pending before the legislature, and complimented the Allied Council upon its work locally.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Associa-

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tion held in Washington, D. C., beginning February 4th, the following were elected as officers for the coming year: President, George L. Berry; vice-president, W. T. Keegan; secretary-treasurer, Woodruff Randolph. A new position was created, that of Legislative Representative, and Matthew Woll was named to the office. It is not known what decision was reached as to the future of the association's field agent.

Following his retirement from the office of secretary-treasurer of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, J. W. Hays was tendered a banquet by officials of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. The banquet was held in Washington, D. C., and Mr. Hays was presented with a purse of \$500.

Walter C. Bignold, until recently a member of No. 21, is now located in Portland, Ore. Mr. Bignold writes Typographical Topics that he has purchased a home in Portland and at present is enjoying a rest. While in San Francisco Mr. Bignold invented and patented a new composing stick. The rights to manufacture this stick have been purchased by the H. B. Rouse Company and the stick, to be placed on the market March 1st, will be known as the Rouse Micrometer Stick. While employed at the Monotype Composition Company Mr. Bignold realized the need for a stick graduated to the point system, and after long experiments succeeded in developing and patenting the stick which is soon to be placed on the market. Walter sends best wishes to all the members of No. 21.

At last Sunday's meeting members found in the seats a list of the 100 per cent union shops of the Auto Machinists' Lodge. When spending your union-earned money for repairs on the car, you are asked to patronize the firms that employ union labor. While this is a comparatively new organization in the local field, still the members are affiliated with the International Machinists' Union, one of the old and staunch organizations of the American Federation of Labor, and it only operates as a separate lodge to distinguish the specialized character of its work. Keep the above-noted list for ready reference when in need of auto repairs or towing. Their delegates to the Trade Union Promotional League request that any unsatisfactory work in these shops be reported to their business agent for adjustment. Spend your union-earned money with the 100 per cent union shop of which there are 16 on the Auto Mechanics' list.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

The mighty struggle is now recorded in the pages of history, and so it should be. With the master minds of Fleming and Gallagher working with robot-like perfection, there was never a doubt in the minds of those who attended the game last Monday morning at Recreation Park as to who would be on top of the heap at the end of the fray. Take that sixth inning, for instance. There was a beautiful piece of strategy displayed in that inning. The score at that time was tied. Gallagher and Fleming put their heads together and decided that, with two men on bases, nothing short of a home run would do. "Swede" Nelson walked to the plate with that order of business in mind, and boy, he obeyed the order. He slammed the horsehide to the fence, scoring the two ahead and himself. Thereafter nothing stopped our gang. There was no such a thing as an individual star on the team; they all played top-notch ball. "Lefty" Farrell, pitcher, for example, whiffed twenty of the Examiner batsmen. P. Sullivan snared five hits in as many times at bat. And so it was with all the boys; they hustled all the time. The great surprise of the game was that of "Babe Ruth" Lloyd Nesbit of the "Ex," who whiffed the ozone five times in a row. Ellard Roach was the outstanding performer for the Examiner brigade. It is to be said in favor of the Examiner team (I will probably hear many a protest to this) that their fielding was of a better quality than the brand put up by our pets. Wonder if the Daily News,

Bulletin or Call have anything to offer in the way of a baseball team? The Chronicle boys would be glad to arrange a game with any other newspaper aggregation of ball players.

"Old man sunshine, little boy blue" are words of a popular song, but they are applicable to Lyle Slocum, who appeared in the ad alley the other evening rigged out in the latest in smocks for the printer man. It is of the cutest blue, kind of a double breasted affair, with cunning little pockets in it for make-up rule, line gauge, chewing tobacco, cigarettes, and anything else that a printer would carry in his apron pockets. Lyle says it is the real thing for printers, especially ad men, as it covers the entire outer clothing and comes down to the knees. It will probably be put on sale in the room.

Notes of The News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

The death of M. T. Piersol removed from No. 21's ranks a strong, consistent unionist, from the chapel one of its oldest members in point of service. His character was straightforwardness personified, his speech direct but never harsh, his manner dignified and a trifle retiring yet kindly and humorous. A fragrant floral piece was sent by the chapel as a final testimonial to the esteem in which all held him and as a last sorrowful tribute to a departed friend and comrade. To his bereaved family goes our sincerest sympathy and compassion. Messrs. Dunning, Coleman, Porter, Knell, Vaughn and Heagney acted as pallbearers.

That long and faithful service is appreciated by The News was made apparent by an editorial the day following Mr. Piersol's death, which we take the liberty of reproducing:

The Silent Friend.

Financial, baseball and racing circles and readers of sport news in late afternoon editions of The News have lost a friend, though they know it not.

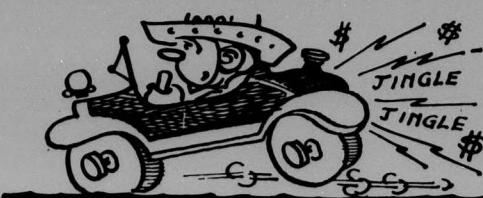
With the death of Marion T. ("Pop") Piersol, for 17 years linotype operator, one passed who carefully "checked" his copy for accuracy while setting it, thus proving his silent devotion to readers through years of composition work. Wednesday "Pop" went away to the great silence after an illness of several months.

Her medical attendant believes heart strain the cause of Mrs. Charley Greer's illness. Charley himself says that for years it has troubled her. But of late it has kept her to her room. She improves very slowly if at all.

South of Market Boys, Inc., will enlarge numerically shortly, according to well authenticated rumor, which has it that Harry Crotty, the speed burner from Kansas City, has an application on file. When or where the arbiter elegantiarum of K. C. printerdom abided south o' the slot is a moot point. As Phil Scott put it: "An' hoo wud a fella set about findin' oot?"

Bell—Have you a cigarette?
Haefer—Yes, plenty, thank you.
On a recent visit to the composing room Tim Shea, a former employee, expressed surprise at the changes confronting him. He said The News has made more improvements in the last few weeks than in the four years of his service. Tim now is business agent of the Janitors' Union and a delegate to the Labor Council.

A good Samaritan gets it in the neck again. This time Harry Beach starred in the role. In the goodness of his heart Harry was driving some



young lady friends home from a party when a car swung in from a side street and sideswiped our hero's car, dispossessing a wheel, lights, run-

ning board, etc., from the place the manufacturer intended they should occupy. But that ain't nuthin' to what Harry will remove from the frame of the other driver if he ever finds him.

Sundays and holidays the Market Street Railway advertises that one may ride as often and as far as idle fancy dictates. On week days—or at least one certain week day—Bill Hammond pair \$17 for a ride. It wasn't that he did it willingly, however, or even consciously. He had that sum in his purse when boarding the car; getting off Bill was minus that precise amount. Figure it out for yourself or send for Sherlock Holmes.

Mike Sherman, apprentice sheik or sheik apprentice—which is correct?—says he knows his cutie is a lady because she makes him take off his hat when they neck.

It may sound like a joke to refer to me as a kid, complained Al Crackbon. I'll admit, though, that I'm valetudinarian, but don't ever call me a coprolite in public print.

MAILER NOTES. By Leroy C. Smith.

The February meeting of No. 18 was held on Sunday the 17th, with 80 per cent of members attending the session which was one of the shortest on record, lasting but one hour and forty-five minutes. The San Diego Typos proposed amendment to I. T. U. by-laws was endorsed. Harold I. Christie and Alfred F. O'Neil, incumbents, were nominated for the offices of president and secretary, respectively. Vice-President, John Barry; executive committee, Robert Hearon, O. Frittrap, Harold Taylor (two to be elected). Further nominations will be made at our March meeting. Election at our April meeting on third Sunday. Installation at May meeting. William Dwyer arrived from Seattle. Portland, Ore., Mailers' Union have negotiated new wage scale agreement providing for an increase of 12½ cents a day the first and second years of agreement. The agreement may run for period of five years.

Charles B. Hamner, business representative Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council, and a former member of No. 18, suffered a bad scalp wound and three broken ribs in an auto collision in that city last week. We hope for his early recovery.

From eastern sources it is stated that the strike of Dallas Tex., Mailers' Union has been officially declared off.

At the meeting of the International Allied Printing Trades Association in Washington last week, the following officers were elected: President, George L. Berry, Pressmen; Vice-President, W. T. Keegan, Stereotypers and Electrotypers; Secretary-Treasurer, Woodruff Randolph, Printers.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1929

Anti-union employers of Denver organized as the Employers' Association have found it increasingly difficult in recent years to fool the people and as a result the association shut up shop January 31st, sadly admitting that lack of financial support had forced the suspension. Thus died an "open shop" organization which separated many an employer from a wad of money, the employers consenting to the separation under the impression that business would boom and profits pile up if the wicked trade unions were put out of business. But despite the best efforts of the "open shoppers," the unions continued to flourish and even the stupidest of the employers finally realized that it was useless to spend money in fighting them. Business Denver may not realize it now, but the passing of the Employers' Association and its program, which led inevitably to wage cutting, the use of private detectives to spy upon the workers, yellow dog contracts and general industrial turmoil and warfare, is one of the best things that ever happened to the city. The handwriting on the wall has appeared in Denver and it is only a question of time when anti-union employers' associations in other cities will be forced to follow the example set in the Colorado metropolis.

Michigan and Mississippi are showing considerable irritation at criticism of recent events within their borders. Michigan doesn't like being told it is cruelly harsh for sentencing men and women to life imprisonment for fourth offense liquor selling, and Mississippi resents being denounced for permitting lynching, the State being in the spotlight just as the year 1928 ended with the lynching of two negroes. Both states say they can manage their own affairs without advice from the outside. Perhaps they can but they don't seem to be able to run certain of their affairs without a large measure of cruelty, barbarism and contempt for justice and humanity. The peevishness of the complaints over criticism which is coming from both states is in itself a confession of guilt. Of course public men in Mississippi are not openly defending lynching, whatever they may say for home consumption, but public men in Michigan are openly defending laws which condemn offenders to jail for life for selling liquor. Both Michigan and Mississippi would do well to forget denunciation of their critics and find time to ask themselves if they are really living up to the principles of justice, mercy and love of the religion which they profess.

EXPLOITATION

The Textile World, organ of the reactionary anti-union textile barons, comments bitterly in its issue of February 2nd, as follows:

"Night work for women and children in Japanese textile mills will be prohibited by imperial edict on and after July 1, 1929. Thereafter and until such time as they see fit to change their present policy, the United States, China and India will be the only important textile countries of the world having social standards permitting the exploiting of women and minors on all-night shifts."

The textile barons are slowly beginning to realize that the night shifts being worked by most of the Southern mill owners are the main cause of the serious over-production which has bogged the entire industry in an almost chronic state of depression and which forces so many employers to impose starvation wages on the textile workers of this country.

* * * *

Inventions continuously add to the words in vocabularies of technicians and these eventually find their way into dictionaries and common usage. Take the so-called talking films. The latter contributions are such keen words and expression as "bloop"—probably akin to the now well established "blurb"—"sizzler" and "sandpaper tenor." Then there are voices variously and illuminatively described as pleisophonic, prusophonic or eulexiphonic.

At times situations at the studios become difficult and if outsiders were allowed inside they would be bewildered by conversations of the technical sharks, the directors, the mixers and camera men. It sounds like Czechoslovakians trying to convey ideas to Senegambians.

The whole picture industry is "shot" and confusion is everywhere. The public doesn't like the "squawkies" and many theaters where there were once crowds are playing to half houses. Orchestras have been taken out and the management is dependent on music of the films which is in most cases utterly unsatisfactory and not pleasing.

The films get out of timing and then the audience snickers in half amusement, but more derision. It seems to be all a "bloop."

* * * *

The story is told that any man who really wants to work can find it. That only the lazy, good for nothing and the criminals are out of work. The explanation given is that they are out of work because they will not work. Sad to relate, but we even hear similar stories from the lips of some workingmen who happen to be steadily employed. It takes some event, like the recent snow-storm, when surplus labor is required to prove the fallacy of the story. From every corner of the city came men eager to work in the cold storm to earn a little for themselves and their own. The truth is that the average normal human being is willing, nay anxious to earn his livelihood and detests doles and charities. We will not have earned the right to call ourselves either a Christian, or a civilized nation, until every man willing to work and earn a livelihood for himself and his family will have the opportunity to do so. In a properly constituted community there will be no need for charity.—Washington State Labor News, Seattle.

* * * *

Illinois and New York are two states adhering to the belief that capital punishment is a preventative of murder and other capital crimes.

In two cities alone in those states 864 persons were murdered in 1928. Chicago claimed honors for the most killings, scoring 527 against New York's 337.

It is doubtful if all Europe last year had as many murders as these two American centers of culture and civilization.

There will be those who point out that punishment is more certain and justice moves more swiftly in Europe and that may be true, but the main thing would be to get at the underlying causes of the killings. Laxity of the courts would hardly account for these murders.

These figures are a serious challenge to our civilization. There are causes for them, as there are causes for everything, but it would take columns of space to discuss them even briefly. Two primary causes of crime may be mentioned, however. They are poverty and ignorance, which no really serious effort is being made to abolish.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Proxy wars have lately come much into the limelight. There is the famous proxy fight between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Rockefeller, to find out who is high gun in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a powerful company that owns vast properties at home and abroad, that taps the mid-continent field with pipe lines and that rates its assets in the high millions. There is the fight between Mr. Childs and his opponents in the corporation that owns the Childs restaurants, where there is no waiters' union. One thing stands out clearly in these proxy fights. They happen only when big interests have a falling out. The owners of small lots of stock are not engaged in any fight. Big interests are interested and the big interests fight their battles with the aid of the votes of little fellows, through proxies. A proxy is merely a waiver of the right to vote. Smith gives Jones a paper which allows Jones to vote Smith's stock—to cast Smith's votes. It was as if Mr. Hoover and Mr. Smith had gone around collecting proxies, or waivers, which would have allowed those two gentlemen to cast all the votes, without the rest of us ever going near the polls.

* * *

Mr. Childs, in his fight, has adopted a slogan. He says "let every person choose for himself what he will eat." That is about as sensible as most campaign slogans. It ought to win any campaign. But that is not the real issue. The real issue is control and control means the right to fix policies; and policies are fixed with profits in mind. Mr. Rockefeller waged his fight to unseat Stewart because he thought Stewart had gained a reputation, through the Continental Trading Company deal, that was bad for Standard Oil. It had the look of bringing ethics into business. Maybe that was the case, but the real issue was control—not whether the stockholders were to control, but whether Rockefeller or Stewart was to control.

* * *

This business of running corporations through proxies, through having all the votes cast by committees or directors, serves an excellent purpose, providing the proxy holders actually represent the wishes of the stockholders, and this they do in many cases. But eventually democracy in corporate control will demand that a stockholder be a man and not a piece of paper—that he vote and know how and why he votes. If there is an ethical issue involved, such as the Rockefeller-Stewart issue in Indiana Standard Oil, why is not that ethical issue the concern of every stockholder? Why must Mr. Rockefeller be the custodian of all ethics? Not even Rockefeller has earned the right to take the place of all the voters who believe in decency in corporation control. How can Mr. Rockefeller assume the moral obligation which rests on all the individual members of the corporation? The fact is that he can not and the whole business is a hokum affair arranged for the benefit of big interests who must either keep close control of corporate entities or lose their seats in the saddle.

Eventually democracy will come, in some way and in some appreciable degree, into the management of the corporate wealth of the country. The sham of today will give place to a reality tomorrow. We may look upon the great proxy wars of the day as symptoms of a disease, and we may be sure enough that the cure will be found when and only when the individuals awake to their responsibility. Union members go to meetings; they do not give proxies to their officers. Why should the millions who own stocks, which are merely interests in various enterprises, do differently? There must be a better way.

WIT AT RANDOM

Ad in exchange: "First-class finishers wanted; must be alive."

Naturally; otherwise they'd have already finished.

When a lawyer makes a mistake, it is just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case all over again. When a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it. When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land. When a preacher makes a mistake, nobody knows the difference. But when the editor makes a mistake—good-night!

"Call money"—this we often see—
All money's deaf, I fear,
For though I call it frequently
It never seems to hear.

A chap was arrested for assault and battery and brought before the judge.

Judge (to prisoner)—What is your name, your occupation and what are you charged with?

Prisoner—My name is Sparks, I am an electrician and I am charged with battery.

Judge—Officer, put this guy in a dry cell.

A worried looking farmer drove into town, tied his team and headed for the family doctor's office. Without preamble he began:

"Doc, the first time you're out our way I wish you'd stop and see my wife."

"Is she sick?" asked the man of pills and potions.

"Not exactly."

"What's the trouble, then?"

"Well, this morning she got up at the regular time, about 4 o'clock, milked the cows, got breakfast, churned, and along about 10 o'clock she felt a little tired. I expect she needs a tonic, or something."

Asked what he understood by "foreign entanglements," a schoolboy replied, "Spaghetti."

Husband—Great guns; what's all that racket in the kitchen, my dear?

Wife—That must be the cook breaking in those new dishes I bought this morning.

"They say Boggs is crazy on the subject of golf and his wife is equally crazy over auction sales."

"Yes, and the funny part of it is they both talk in their sleep. The other night a lodger in the next flat heard Boggs shout 'Fore,' and immediately Mrs. Boggs yelled 'Four and a quarter.'"

"Does your bride know anything about cooking?"

"Well, I heard her telephoning her mother, inquiring if she had to use soft water for soft-boiled eggs and hard water for hard-boiled ones."

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Q.—Where are striking union printers publishing a daily newspaper?

A.—In Albany, N. Y.

Q.—Did the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor take any action on the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill?

A.—The convention recommended that the Executive Council continue to lend its aid to bring about farm relief legislation.

Q.—What church recently dedicated a stained glass memorial window to labor?

A.—The new Episcopal church of St. Stephen's, in Washington, D. C. The window was donated by union building workers and depicts the activities of construction workers.

Q.—Have all the States mothers' pension legislation?

A.—All have such legislation except South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and New Mexico.

Q.—Who said: "With the constitutional instrumentalities at our command and with our form of government, the voters of America can make out of this government what they wish it to be"?

A.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, at the Federation's 1925 convention.

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WHEN you pick up a newspaper, you read news—world news, local events, and when you read Emporium advertising you read news fresh from the fashion centers of the world.

When you read in an Emporium advertisement that a certain style is the latest, you may be sure that all the requirements of live news have been fulfilled—that it is timely, accurate and of interest and value to you in filling your needs.

If you wish to be up-to-the-minute in matters of style, economy and service, read Emporium advertising.

The Emporium
SAN FRANCISCO

HERE'S UNION RECORD HARD TO BEAT.

Sixty-seven years a member of a labor organization!

That is the record of William W. Maloney, 88, who has been a member of Columbia Typographical Union continuously since 1861. Washington printers believe it is without doubt the longest membership known.

Mr. Maloney was born in Key West, Fla., November 22, 1840. At the age of 18 he went to Baltimore to study pharmacy with a brother, but gave it up and came to Washington and began as a printer's apprentice with Cornelius Wendall, then owner and publisher of *The Union*, a prominent journal of those days.

Mr. Wendall also had the contract to do the government printing, and when the Government Printing Office was started he became public printer, and Mr. Maloney accepted employment with him at the North Capitol and H street building. In July, 1861, he was united in marriage with Mary L. Reed, and in August of the same year he completed his apprenticeship and became a member of Columbia Typographical Society, was a charter member of the union when it affiliated with the National Typographical Union in 1867, and was the second president of Columbia Typographical Union in 1868 and welcomed the national convention of that organization which met in Washington in 1869. He was a delegate to the convention in Louisville in 1877 and was elected vice-president of the union in 1879, since that time filling nearly every elective office of the organization.

Mr. Maloney left the Government Printing Office in 1867 and worked in several shops downtown, among them the old National Republican, The Patriot and the Sunday Herald. In 1874 he went to work on the Evening Star, where he remained until 1892, returning to the Government Printing Office, from which plant he was retired in 1920, with the first group of federal employees under the then new Civil Service Retirement Act.

Washington at the time Mr. Maloney discovered it was not the well-kept city of today. The only way he could get there from Florida, which was then a territory, was to purchase a ticket to Baltimore, and the railroad at that time ended at Quiet Creek (Quantico), from which point he took a boat to Washington. On New Year's Day, 1858, he saw his first snowstorm, and there were no street cars or automobiles plowing through it.

When he was a "devil," printers worked 60 hours a week, and Mr. Maloney took an active part in the struggles to reduce the hours, first to 54, then to 48, and then to 44 per week, the latter occurring in 1921, subsequent to his retirement.

The Government Printing Office at the time Public Printer Wendall assumed charge had just been purchased by the government and boasted four proofreaders. The fact that there are now in the neighborhood of 350 indicates the growth of the establishment.

He is probably the only living member of the company of printers organized and mustered in to repel General Early's raid on the Capital during the Civil War. Besides his membership in Columbia Typographical Union, Mr. Maloney is also a past officer of Columbia Lodge and Mt. Pleasant Nebo Encampment of Odd Fellows, Columbia Council National Union, the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, Columbia Historical Society, and the Association of Veteran Union Printers. He frequently appears at Typographical Temple and greets old associates.

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697
STERLING AUTO TOP CO.
AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING
633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

EVERY INDUSTRY IS CHANGING.

"Machinery threatens to become so refined that it no longer needs so many people to run it, and is devouring those who brought it into being," said Secretary of Labor Davis, in a speech in Ambridge, Pa.

The occasion was the ground-breaking ceremonies for a new plant being erected by A. M. Byers' Company to make iron by a process that dispenses with skilled iron puddlers.

The independence and creative ability of the iron puddler is gone, as this refiner of iron is supplanted by genius.

"The displacing of workers by automatic machinery and new processes is a problem of first importance to the nation," said Secretary Davis.

"These wonderful new machines are capable of turning out an even greater volume of production, but what will that production be worth if we have not people enough to consume this larger product? If every man and woman who wants to work is not kept fully employed at good wages and furnished with ample buying power, our prosperity will go to smash. Our machines will be able to fill the stores and warehouses to the bursting point, but there will be no one to buy these things. The market place will be overstocked with goods and empty of buyers."

The speaker cited instances where labor-displacing machinery and new processes is invading other industries and callings. The railroads, he said, are handling a greater volume of transportation with 350,000 fewer employees. Copper smelters have increased output with one-third less workers, and one machine in the glass industry replaces 700 workers.

"So it runs through every industry," said Secretary Davis. "Science and invention are getting out more products with fewer workers."

NEW PROBLEM FOR LABOR.

Only a complacent, non-thinking citizen will overlook the revolution now on in industry. Attention is again called to this silent upheaval by a new process which will turn out as much iron in 30 minutes as 350 puddlers can turn out in an entire day. The ancient skill of these refiners of iron is destroyed and they are thrown on the streets. The self-satisfying claim that workers can enter other industries will not suffice. The "other" industries are also victims of the same revolution. Even such unskilled callings as road making and sewer digging is being done by the machine. Many of these workers, it is pointed out, are operating gas service stations and hot dog stands, but this is not creative labor. It is no solution to turn the nation's wage workers into servitors. We are yet at the threshold of the automatic-machine age. Inventors and scientists are ceaseless in their efforts to develop machinery and processes that will dispense with human labor power. With workers displaced, and their purchasing power destroyed, who will buy the machine-made commodities? The situation presents startling possibilities. Old theories must be rejected as a new age dawns. If workers are farsighted they will prepare for the near future by joining the trade union movement. If they fail, grim necessity will force them to act that unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and a shorter work-week may be assured.

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

BENDER'S
The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth
Packard Shoes for Men
Martha Washington Shoes for Women

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of February 15, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Iron-Steel-Tin Workers, John Harder, M. A. Delemos, Charles Oliver. From Longshoremen's Association, William Elverfeld, vice Harry Walters. From Painters' Union No. 19, T. Flemming, vice J. Sturdivant. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Congressman Welch, thanking the Council for its recognition of his services with reference to the Cooper-Hawes Bill. From the Theatrical Federation of Labor, stating it was attempting to adjust the trouble between the Janitors' Union and the theatrical managers. From Civil Service Commission, stating examinations would be held March 9th for janitors.

Referred to Trustees—Announcement of its annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, which will be held on March 13th.

Communication from Office Employees' Union, that it is opposed to Assembly Bills Nos. 577 and 203, also Senate Bill No. 357, companion bill to others. These bills would eventually legislate its members out of their positions; it asks the Labor Council to also oppose said bills. The communication and request contained therein was adopted and referred to Legislative Agent at Sacramento.

Reports of Unions—Miscellaneous Employees—Requested the delegates to teach their children to patronize fair restaurants. Waiters No. 30—Are thoroughly in accord with the seating of the delegates from the Longshoremen's Association, and stated that the delegate opposing was not speaking for the organization. Machinists No. 68—Donated \$100 to the Gompers' Memorial Fund. Asphalt Workers—Men laid off will resume work next Monday; thanked the President of the Council for his assistance in this regard. Ornamental Plasterers—Are assisting the Building Trades Council in disposing of tickets for a raffle on an automobile in Civic Auditorium, March 19th.

The chair appointed the following committee to investigate and consider the status of the Municipal Railway: Delegates Mull, Johnson, Blanchard, Vandeleur, Wilson and Anthony Brenner.

A general discussion was engaged in by the delegates on the subject of standardization and classification; the consensus of opinion being to oppose the report as presented to the Board of Supervisors.

Moved that the Council reiterate its former position in opposing the report of the committee on standardization and classification; motion carried.

Moved that the Council will not meet next Friday evening, as it is Washington's Birthday; motion carried.

Receipts—\$763.09. **Expenses**—\$970.09.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Wife—Have you seen my new belt around the house?

Hub—No, but—

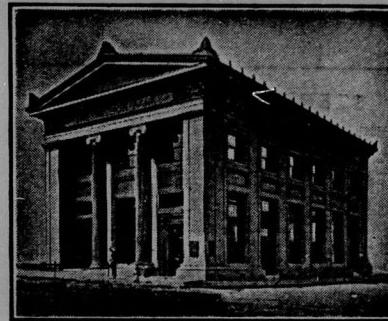
Wife—But what?

Hub—If you get any stouter it will just about go around the house.

The new "stenog" looked like a million dollars. "Class" was written all over her. The office force in accord acclaimed her "some dame."

Then she opened her velvet lips and said to the office boy: "Say, bozo, ain't there no carbon paper around this dump?"

The First Bank in the Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day

THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

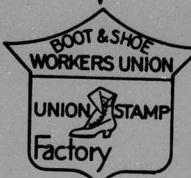
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS
SCHRADER'S
ARGENTINE ANT
POWDER
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY

This Sign
your Guide

To the dealer who gives real service in a complete assortment of work and outing clothing for men and boys.

ELOESSER-HEYNEMANN CO.
San Francisco Los Angeles Portland
1928

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Embassy Theatre

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

Brief Items of Interest

BARBERS TO ELECT.

The election of delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of the Journeymen Barbers' Union will be held in May at the first local meeting, it is announced by Jacob Fischer, general secretary of the International Union. The convention will meet in Indianapolis on September 10th and will remain in session until the business of the organization is completed.

The meeting will be the largest ever held by the barbers and will consist of approximately 1000 delegates. Such questions as old-age pensions, technical schools, educational department for members, organization of women, stabilization of the weekly wage, will be a few of the important matters to come before the delegates.

TEACHER IN LABOR COLLEGE DEAD.

Mrs. Perle Shale Kingsley, an active member of the Teachers' Union of Denver, Colo., and nationally prominent educational and social service leader, died February 6th after a short illness. She was 46.

For almost a quarter of a century Mrs. Kingsley had been associated with the public speaking department of the University of Denver. For several years Mrs. Kingsley was a leading spirit of the Denver Labor College, where she gave liberally of her services. She taught public speaking in the labor college several terms and last summer was a professor at the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

THE "UNION" STORE

**Just a little—
better than the rest!**

We have put—
into these shoes

Just a little—
better sole leather!

Just a little—
better upper stock!

Just a little—
more style!

Making them the best
MEN'S SHOES

at **6⁵⁰**

**Philadelphia
Shoe Co.**

825 MARKET STREET
THE "UNION" STORE

STEREOTYERS GAIN.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Stereotypers signed a two-year agreement with local newspapers. Substantial wage increases for journeymen and apprentices are provided.

URGE DRY LAW REPEAL.

By a vote of 26 to 6 the Massachusetts State Senate asked Congress to take action for the repeal of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution. The Senate represented the wishes of 36 of the 40 senatorial districts, as registered by a referendum at last November's election.

The Wisconsin Senate, by a vote of 17 to 15, passed a bill for a referendum whether the State prohibition enforcement act should be repealed and whether 2.75 beer in that State should be legalized.

LETTER CARRIERS.

Hazards of letter carriers are almost as great as hazards of all other postoffice employees combined, according to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

In the six months' period, January to June, last year, out of a total of 4955 cases of injuries reported, embracing all postal employees, 2247 of this number were city letter carriers. Out of a total of 36 deaths resulting from accidents to postal employees during 1927, 19 were carriers.

WHERE INSURANCE IS A MOCKERY.

News comes from the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that men of 40 years and more are being discharged in many plants because the employers want to keep down the rates on group insurance. From the first every seeing person has known that group insurance bought and paid for by the employer would somehow have to be paid for by someone else. In some cases such insurance is designed to prevent "labor turn-over," or quitting the job. But here is a more despicable penalty. The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, labor's own company, insures unions and thus makes for freedom and self-respect. Let wage earners protect themselves and thus, with this new weapon, strike one more blow for human freedom and decency and justice. It would be hard to find anything more shameful than the discharge of workmen who are in their prime just to keep down the insurance rates paid by an employer for his own purposes.

IS JUSTICE BLIND?

"If Colonel Stewart of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana were an ordinary workman he would be on his way to jail in short order," said Senator Norris in a Senate discussion of Stewart's connection with the Continental Trading Company. This concern was involved in the Teapot Dome scandal and Stewart refused to answer questions submitted by a Senate investigating committee. He was cited for contempt and was acquitted by a jury.

"It is pretty difficult, if not impossible, to convict a million dollars," said Senator Norris. "There is no doubt that if Stewart had been a man of less wealth he would have been behind the bars long ago."

No Senator denied the Norris charge and the statement was ignored by the press.

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

LAW SHOULD CONTROL HUMANS.

In a joint debate on the labor injunction with Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor, Judge A. Bruce, professor of law at Northwestern University, is quoted:

"It seems to me that labor is pretty well privileged. A strike can ruin an employer, but he hasn't any remedy."

To illustrate his point, Judge Bruce said that the railroads could be enjoined if they refuse to transport milk to Chicago.

There is no comparison between a human being and a corporation. The first has inherent rights, the latter possesses only those rights that the state gives it.

A corporation is an impersonal thing. It is a legal fiction. The state gives it life for a specific purpose. If it is a public utility the specific purpose is to serve the public and it is assured a reasonable return for that service.

If such a corporation refuses to carry out the purpose for which it was created, it can be enjoined.

Only a rash legalist would compare a corporation with persons who have combined for a lawful purpose, and who should not be compelled by an injunction judge to labor against their will.

Judge Bruce's statement that "a strike can ruin an employer, but he hasn't any remedy," is significant.

Is the fear of ruining an employer a defense for unjust conditions? Many observing people, outside the ranks of labor, hold that an industry that can not afford living conditions has no right to exist.

Does Judge Bruce want government aid, via the labor injunction, to uphold such an industry? Would he deny employees the right to cease work? If he does, he flouts the Thirteenth Amendment, as does every labor injunction judge.

Would he throw his protecting mantle around industry that is wiped out by competition, by monopoly, and by new processes?

Would he, for instance, enjoin auto manufacturers from injuring wagon and harness makers? Or rayon manufacturers from harming the silk industry?

Such a position, of course, is illogical, but the labor injunction is illogical.

Under this system wage workers are merely an adjunct to industry and whenever this "adjunct" becomes restless government by law is sidetracked and one-man government is set up to control the situation.

The labor injunction denies fundamental rights to the worker, if his employer is liable to lose customers or income.

The injunction judge ignores every social wrong—he is only interested in profits, both real and prospective. He calls these "property," and has evolved a system of reasoning that gives the employer a first mortgage on the patronage of customers.

This reasoning only applies when workers are involved. Otherwise the employer would be laughed at if he asked for an injunction to protect his business. He would be told he must accept the laws of competition and acknowledge human rights.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET